(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2726.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1799.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, March 8, 1799.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal certain parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned, and the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned, be published once in each week, for the term of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and the Herald, at Easton, and in Green's and English's paper, at George-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, certain parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cæcil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

III. *And be it enacted*, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall be laid off into eight districts.

V. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government relating to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding elections in the city of Baltimore, and all and every part of the second, third, fifth, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as are therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

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VI. *And be it enacted*, That no person possessing the qualification of property required by the constitution shall be entitled to vote at any election to be held for sheriffs, delegates to the general assembly, or electors of the senate, unless there be some written evidence that he is worth thirty pounds, or a freehold of fifty acres of land, at the time he offers to vote, this written evidence to be an assessment of property to that amount, which assessment may be made at any time before such person offers to vote, upon his producing satisfactory testimony of his possessing such property; the manner of making out such assessment, and the person or persons to judge of the qualification as to property, to be hereafter regulated by law.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That all parts of the constitution and form of government not herein before enumerated, which are repugnant to, and inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, annulled and avoided.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 29, 1799.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state, the act, entitled, An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state, and the supplement to the act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries, be published once in each week, for the term of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, Green and English's paper, at George-town, and in the Easton paper.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state

BE *it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland*, That the governor and council be authorised and required annually to appoint and commission for each county in this state, seven of the most discreet and best qualified persons of the said county, from the list of those annually commissioned as justices of the peace, who shall be styled in the commission justices of the levy court of such county, and who shall be dispersed as equally as may be through the county; and that in case any vacancy shall happen in any of the said courts by refusal to act, death, removal out of the county, resignation or disqualification, the governor and council be authorised and required from time to time to supply such vacancy.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council shall appoint eleven justices of the peace as justices of the levy court for Baltimore county, four of whom shall be resident in the city of Baltimore, and the remaining seven resident in the county, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy courts aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall be and are hereby invested with all powers which the justices of the peace of said counties have had at their respective meetings as levy courts of their said counties.

And be it enacted, That no member of the general assembly, or commissioner of the tax, shall be appointed under this act.

And be it enacted, That each of the justices of the levy courts aforesaid shall have and receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of two dollars, and no more, for every day he shall attend the duty of his office, the said allowance to be assessed and levied as other county charges.

And be it enacted, That no justice of the peace of any of the several counties of this state, other than those justices appointed and commissioned by virtue of this act, shall have or exercise any of the powers given to the justices of the levy courts to be appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act to continue and be in force until the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, and until the end of the next session of assembly that shall happen thereafter.

An ACT to repeal part of an act, entitled, A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, A Supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state, passed at this present session of assembly, it is enacted, that no member of the general assembly, nor commissioner of the tax, shall be appointed a justice of the levy court under the said act, and whereas exclusions from office ought not to be introduced further than public utility may absolutely require,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That so much of the said act as provides that no member of the general assembly, or commissioner of the tax, shall be appointed a justice of the levy court under said act, be and the same is hereby repealed and made void and of no effect, any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

BE *it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland*, That the general court, and every county court, shall at all times have power to direct talesmen to be summoned to serve on juries, where, without such talesmen, there would not be twenty of the original pannel exclusive of the jury charged, from whom a jury can be formed, and if the parties, or their counsel, agree, the drawing of a pannel of twenty jurors in any cause may be dispensed with.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Potowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head. It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honesty shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself

Your humble servant,
R. A. CONTEE.

Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

PARIS, *January* 14.

(From the Redacteur.)

The details, which we are about to tranſcribe relative to the inſurrection at Cairo, are at once more ample and authentic than thoſe which have reached us through hoſtile channels, and which the German Gazettes have taken ſo much pleaſure in diſfiguring. The following accounts come from a direct ſource. They are tranſmitted to us by an eye witneſs.

Details of the inſurrection at Cairo, on the 30th Vendemaire, October 21.

"Towards the middle of Vendemaire, (beginning of October) meaſures of ſecurity induced the general in chief to arm the Europeans, formerly eſtabliſhed at Cairo, as well as all the French who compoſed the military adminiſtrations, and others who followed the army.

"Informed that a ſedition was ſecretly planned, the general tried to prevent its evil effects, but his endeavours were unſucceſsful.

"On the 30th Vendemaire, (October 21) general Dupuy, commandant of the garriſon of Cairo, being informed that a mob was forming at the Grand Moſque, mounted his horſe, and went at the head of the 12th dragoons to diſperſe it.—The Turks in the city ſaid that the diſcontent occaſioned by the impoſts was the ſole cauſe of the tumult.

"Mean while general Dupuy arrived at the Grand Moſque, and tried to diſperſe the mob, which increaſed every moment; but he found them refractory, and ſoon experienced their rage. He endeavoured to repel them by force, but he and his eſcort were aſſailed by a great multitude, and he was mortally wounded in two places. Some dragoons alſo fell, and the others conducted the general to his quarters, where he died, ſome hours after.

"This was the ſignal of the inſurrection, and from the moment the Turks proceeded in crowds to the Grand Moſque, where they fortified themſelves, armed with lances, ſharp pointed ſtakes, and ſome fire arms. Their plot was well laid. They did not confine themſelves to aſſembling in a great number at the Grand Moſque, but each private Moſque formed a fortreſs for them, from which they directed their attack or defence.

"The generale was ſoon beaten, and the troops aſſembled. The news of the death of Dupuy excited in the ſoldiers an eager deſire of vengeance. Every one flew to arms and each Frenchman joined himſelf to one corps or another.

"The general in chief ordered a battalion to march towards the Grand Moſque, where the Turks had aſſembled to the number of eight or ten thouſand. They were ſummoned to ſurrender, which they abſolutely refuſed. The citadel then fired upon the town, and chiefly upon this Moſque, into which ſome bombs were thrown, which excited terror and deſpair.

"Several battalions were diſperſed through the city, and directed againſt the other Moſques, where mobs were collected; they were attacked at the ſame time, and all equally repulſed. Obliged to ſhut themſelves up in their Moſques, they ſaw, but it was too late, their imprudence. The French forced the gates, and made a terrible carnage among them.

"But though defeated, they were not beaten; the number of the dead was replaced by freſh inſurgents. This day was bloody, but the following was more ſo. Every one found armed with a cudgel or a ſtake, ceaſed to live. The Turks, on their part, had already aſſaſſinated ſeveral Frenchmen who were found alone in the ſtreets. The hopes of pillage animated them, and they proceeded to attack the houſes inhabited by the French. General Caffarelli's houſe was entirely plundered, and his guard and agents murdered.

"On the 2d Brumaire (October 23,) there were ſtill ſome traces of tranſactions of the preceding day, but towards the evening all was calm, and tranquillity began to be reſtored. The loſs of the inſurgents is calculated at five or ſix thouſand, and that of the French at about one hundred men killed, and ſeveral wounded, chiefly by large ſtones which the inhabitants threw from the tops of their houſes.

"In this affair the Greeks, who reſide at Cairo, gave the greateſt proofs of their courage and attachment to the French: one of them, named Barthalemy, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and has received marks of favour from the general in chief.

"They did not confine themſelves to defending our cauſe; but pointed out thoſe who had taken up arms, and eſcaped by flight. They made a great number of priſoners, and none who were found to be criminal eſcaped death.

"Some groupes of the inſurgents fled armed from the town, hoping to eſcape by a ſpeedy flight, but they were doubly unfortunate. The Arabs of the Deſert, who are equally the enemies of all who are foreign to their tribe, pillaged them, and general Danon purſued them cloſely at the head of the cavalry.

"There are juſt grounds to preſume that the chiefs of the religion were in concert with the Mamelukes. The inſtigators of this revolt—of this there are ſome unequivocal proofs.

"In conſequence of the inquiries which have been made, ſeveral Mamelukes have been found concealed in the houſes of Turks; others were dreſſed as women;—all who were diſcovered, in conſequence of the united vigilance of the French and Greeks, have been puniſhed, in virtue of an arrette of the commander in chief anterior to that epoch."

January 12.

Chabert, repreſentative of the people, has received a letter from Debelle, general of diviſion, dated head quarters at Reggio, 10th Nivoſe, December 30, which contains the following paſſages: "Championet is at the gates of Naples: the king has fled and goes to ſeek an aſylum at London; the king of Sardinia has retired to a convent. We are about to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn, which was occupied by the Neapolitans.

LONDON, *January* 21.

On Saturday arrived ſix of the Hamburg mails that were due.

Very little dependence can be placed upon the general news reſpecting Egypt which has been received from Conſtantinople.—One article bears, however, every mark of authenticity, and that is the official communication which has been addreſſed by the Ottoman Porte to the foreign miniſters, ſtating that the landing of the troops under the command of the Pacha of Rhodes, at Aboukir, had been effected with the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh fleet. Although that enterprize had fully ſucceeded, it appears that the troops were not ſufficiently numerous to undertake the ſiege of Alexandria. They are, however, employed in blockading that town, and effectually interrupt every kind of communication between it and Roſetta, from whence the garriſon can only be ſupplied with proviſions. This operation muſt at the ſame time increaſe the diſtreſs, and multiply the difficulties experienced by Buonaparte's army, as it cuts off the communication between Cairo, Alexandria and Roſetta: in other words, between the army, its depot of ammunition and ſtores, and the only place which can ſupply that depot with proviſions.

The following advices were received at the India houſe on Saturday:

A letter from Conſtantinople of the 24th of November, mentions that general Buonaparte having cauſed an aſſembly of the leading men of Cairo, to meet for the purpoſe of exacting a ſubſidy, general Berthier was ſent with about 60 officers to that aſſembly, where he was ſhot by the deputy of the Pacha, and all the officers who accompanied him ſlaughtered—all the French in the city were at the ſame time attacked and killed, and the houſes wherein any number were collected, ſet on fire.

The French camp was immediately attacked and diſperſed. Buonaparte retired to a camp of about 4000 men on the ſide of Syria. The Arabs were maſters of Cairo. The loſs of the French is ſaid to be 7000; Buonaparte could not collect more than that number after the action.

Another letter from Conſtantinople of the 3d of December mentions, that advice was received from Smyrna, dated 23d of November, ſtating, that a letter from Alexandria, of the 26th October, confirmed the news of an action between the Beys and the French. The gun-boats had done ſome damage to the caſtle of Aboukir: and by captain Hood's letter Buonaparte was in a very embarraſſed ſituation.

On Saturday and yeſterday arrived two mails from Ireland, which bring news of conſiderable importance. As the period of the projected union approaches ſo very near, the diſcontents aſſume a more prominent character, and have in ſome places broken out into violence and open rebellion. The following is an extract of a letter from our very intelligent correſpondent:

Dublin, January 15.

"The moſt alarming accounts are this day received from the county of Clare. On Saturday laſt the whole maſs of the inhabitants of the weſtern coaſt of that county roſe in inſurrection, and when the accounts came away, they were in full march to attack Ennis, the county town, which being garriſoned by a few of the Longford militia, can make little ſtand againſt an army of 5000 men. Clare caſtle, a ruinous barrack, two miles nearer Limerick, may hold out ſomewhat longer, but it is by no means neceſſary for the rebels to paſs Clare caſtle to advance to Limerick.

"This event is a clear refutation to the reports induſtriouſly circulated, that the Orangemen were thoſe who excited inſurrections. An Orangeman was never even heard of in the county of Clare The inſurgents are to a man Iriſh papiſts, and I queſtion whether of the 5000 inſurgents, ten men ever heard Engliſh ſpoken, or dreamed of the rights of man. Their prieſts are their leaders, and completely govern all their motions.

"I am under ſome little uneaſineſs reſpecting the ſecurity of the city of Dublin in caſe of a commotion.

Extract of another letter.

"We grow every day more doubtful and perplexed in our political proſpects. The city of Dublin, almoſt to a man, is hoſtile to *union*; and the terms lately publiſhed from a very authentic ſource, have made no abatement in the general oppoſition. The unwiſe policy of firſt depreſſing the royaliſts, and then bringing forward this meaſure, has abſolutely produced ſuch a coalition between them and the rebels, that Grattan begins to be ſpoken of without any outrageous expreſſions of contempt or indignation. The papiſts have had four meetings but have come to no deciſion. Their policy is to look on, and wait their own advantage.

"If you could look for a moment into our politics, you would be puzzled to reconcile them. Government bring forward a meaſure, which has as yet only been publicly recognized by the corporation of Cork; ſeveral of the ſupporters of government furious againſt it; the rebels in the back ground encouraging the loyaliſts to phrenzy in their oppoſition, the papiſts (as a body) holding off, the Orangemen, as a body, renouncing any ſhare in the diſpute, and no one conſiderable intereſt yet openly pronounced as favourable to the meaſure."

January 22.

According to private advices received by the Hamburg mails, it appears probable that Sweden will join Ruſſia in the war againſt France; and in this caſe it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral.

The king of Sweden having refuſed to accept of citizen La Marque as French miniſter, the Executive Directory has threatened to break off all communication with the court of Stockholm, ſince then the alliance between Sweden and Ruſſia has become more cloſe.—The king of Sweden depends on the powerful aſſiſtance of Ruſſia to keep the ſtates of his kingdom in awe, ſhould they ſhew any ſigns of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cauſe of the king's refuſal to receive citizen La Marque, fearing the intrigues of the French government.

DUBLIN, *January* 21.

We are happy to hear by authentic letters from the country of Clare, that the inſurrection which for a few days exiſted there, and was dreſſed by rumour in ſuch formidable colours has been completely got under, on the firſt advance of an efficient force to act againſt the inſurgents, upwards of 300 of whom were killed at the firſt onſet, and the reſt as uſual fled in all directions.

BOSTON, *March* 29.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

On Wedneſday arrived from Alicant, via Gibraltar, the faſt ſailing armed brig Alert, captain Rich, only 29 days from the latter port, where he remained but 8 hours. The American conſul confided to his care a package of diſpatches, written in cyphers, addreſſed to citoyen Talleyrand, and found on board ſhip Aſtrea, captain Pearſe, from New York, and profeſſedly bound to Corrunna, in Spain. The ſhip was met with at ſea by a Britiſh frigate—and captain Pearſe was deſired to receive on board a few Spaniſh priſoners, which he refuſing with ſingular vehemence, ſuſpicions were excited reſpecting her TRUE deſtination, and the neutrality of her cargo. In conſequence of which ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of.—A few days afterwards, the cabin boy, in taking a bottle of porter from ſome ſtraw in the ſtern locker, drew forth a letter, which the captain, who was ſtanding by, with confuſion, inſtantly ſeized and pocketed. This being communicated to the prize maſter, induced him to ſearch for other papers, and between the ſealing and the quarter deck over the cabin, was found the diſpatches in cyphers. The nature of the letter from the locker, we have not heard. When the prize arrived at Gibraltar, the captain and a paſſenger were put into confinement. Soon after captain Rich arrived on Wedneſday, theſe papers were carried to the preſident at Quincy. Nothing has yet tranſpired of their contents.

NEW-YORK, *April* 2.

A gentleman paſſenger in the ſhip Adams, arrived yeſterday in 47 days from Cadiz, informs, that the king of Naples was on board the Vanguard, admiral Nelſon's ſhip, going to Palermo—that the Spaniards were under great apprehenſions of a viſit at Cadiz from the Engliſh—In fact, that the government had received poſitive accounts that they intended to bombard that place—there were 17 ſail of the line [Britiſh] off Cadiz, which were to be reinforced—that the Spaniards were fortifying Cadiz, and had increaſed the number of their gun-boats to 130—a French frigate had ſailed from thence for the Weſt-Indies, with a valuable cargo—125,000 dollars in ſpecie. Our informant adds, that peace had not been finally ratified between Germany and France.

The gentleman above mentioned has obligingly promiſed us a file of Spaniſh papers. We ſhall lay before our readers any thing of importance that they may contain.

A letter is received by a gentleman in this city from a very reſpectable houſe, dated Cadiz, the 28th January, informing that the French had got poſſeſſion of Naples, and that the king of Naples had fled to Sicily."

London, December 29.

All American veſſels in the harbours of France have been releaſed; all American priſoners have been ſet at liberty; and the moſt poſitive aſſurances have been made, "that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in diſpute" [*Morn. Herald.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

Arrived at New-York, ſloop Cornelia, captain Ruſſel, 19 days from Martinique—was chaſed 14 hours by French privateers, but our ſailed them. When captain Ruſſel left Martinique, it was reported that the French in the Weſt-Indies had declared war againſt the United States, for capturing the Inſurgente frigate.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman on his way from Madrid, in Spain, dated at Victoria, near Bilboa, December 31, 1798, *to his friend in this city.*

"It is ſtated as a fact, beyond a doubt, that this government has, at length, acceded to the pretenſions of the French, and given permiſſion for a French army to paſs through Spain to the attack of Portugal. It is added that the Spaniards are to furniſh 24,000 men according to their treaty.—Above all, it is aſſerted, that a plan is agreed on, by which Portugal is to be ceded to Spain, in exchange for all that part of Spain this ſide the river Ebro, which is to be added to France or republicanized.

"The king of Sardinia has been compelled to fly to his iſland, and the king of Naples, who has al-

tacked the French, it is said, will be forced, very soon, to seek an asylum in Sicily.

"The prospect before us is very dark. I fear more for this country (Spain) than I have ever done before, and tremble at the system every where pursued."

A letter from Leghorn, of the 20th January, received by a gentleman in this city, says "we have certain accounts of the emperor having concluded a peace with France, and of the neutrality of this city, and the guarantee of the dutchy of Tuscany, in consequence of which, a large body of troops that were on their march to attack the Neapolitan troops in this city, have received orders from the directory to return, which to us is matter of great joy"

A PROCLAMATION.
PLANTERS—ATTEND—

WHEREAS the purchasers of tobacco, from various prominent appearances, which have of late been brought into disagreeable action, seem determined to reduce the *country* price of that almost invaluable luxury to the grievous disadvantage of the planters; and whereas, when combinations of this kind are evidenced *beyond contradiction*, equity and substantial justice demand, with a *trumpet like voice*, that such *unmerchant like* attempts should be counteracted by all lawful ways and means; *be it known to all to whom these presents shall come greeting*, that a very numerous body of the most considerable planters, for *quantity* and *quality*, have *combined* and *confederated* for the meritorious purpose of drawing the *noses* of all speculators in that *staple commodity* to a *grind stone* possessed of *a well deserved grit*: If *said characters wish* to be *illuminated*, they will peruse the following; if they *do not wish* to be illuminated, they *then will not* peruse it: A very influential knot of planters have determined to *hold*, and will *unquestionably hold*, their tobaccoes, *until a fair price* is offered for them, in proportion to the sales of tobacco in Europe, as appear *by the last advices*: Let not said speculators *bounce* at the publication of said *determination, because they well know*, though *interest* powerfully forbids the publication of the *disagreeable* news, * that tobacco sold a few weeks ago *in London*, and *that too not of the best*, but of *middling quality*, for the very high price of *sixty pounds sterling per thousand weight*. Planters, do you, or do you not, wish to labour for yourselves? or do you *seriously* mean to labour for the benefit of certain speculators? If you have not totally abandonded the *independant spirit*, by which *a few years ago you were characterised*, make, I beseech you, to make a proper advantage of the now golden opportunity; if you *love* your *adversaries better* than you ought to *love yourselves*, and your *wives* and *children*, *then* continue your *now* conduct; but believe me, you have at this time *a most glorious* opportunity of indemnifying yourselves *in small part*, for your *former repeated heavy losses*: Estimate the *enormously increased* price of all imported articles: If you do, and you make a proper calculation of the price, you *should* and *can* receive for your tobacco, I am certain you will substantially injure yourselves *if you do not demand twenty dollars per hundred for your tobacco*—and rely on it, the purchasers *must*, and *will*, give them. *Indeed* they *will not*, they *cannot* do without it.

THE OLD PLANTER.

Anne-Arundel county, April 5, 1799.

* *A gentleman in Frederick-town received this account from Wm. Murdock, Esq.*

By the CORPORATION of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS,
April 1, 1799

RESOLVED, That Philip Barton Key and John Gwinn, Esquires, be appointed to apply to, and receive from, all persons indebted to this corporation the sum or sums of money due to the said corporation by bond or note, and on the receipt thereof, to give discharges for the same; and should any of the said debtors refuse or neglect to pay at least one third of the sum due by them, or either of them, on or before the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the said Philip Barton Key and John Gwinn, Esquires, and they are hereby empowered and directed to bring suits for the recovery of the whole sum that may be due, and the treasurer of the corporation is hereby authorised and required, when applied to by the said Philip Barton Key and John Gwinn, Esquires, or either of them, to deliver up to them, or either of them, all bonds and notes due this corporation for the purposes aforesaid.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Take Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the CORPORATION of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, on bond, bill or note, are requested to pay the whole interest, and one third of the principal sum, to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the first day of August next, or suits will be instituted without discrimination, and without delay.

P. B. KEY,
JOHN GWINN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to collect and settle the concerns of the late JAMES RUSSELL, Esq; merchant of LONDON, requests all those indebted either on judgment, bond, note, or account, to settle the same without delay, or immediate exertions will be made to enforce payment.

EDWARD HALL.

West River, April 4, 1799.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, the 1st April, 1799, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the 1st of July next.

SAML. HANSON BAKER.
Doct. Wm. Baker, P. G. C.
William Clemons, near Piscataway.
Peter Dejean, Charles county.
Henry Davidson, Prince-George's county.
Edward Edelen, Esq. Piscataway.
Nathaniel Clagett, Piscataway.
Wm. Hatton, Piscataway.
Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 4 letters.
Zachariah Morland, Charles county.
Notley Maddox, Charles county.
Mrs. Harriett Murray, at Judson Clagett's.
Miss Rozer, Nolley Hall, Md.
Nathaniel Washington, Hard Park.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 7th instant, a young negro fellow by the name of HERCULES, about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, and has a pleasant countenance when spoken to; his cloathing is uncertain, as he has various kinds, among which is a pair of black breeches, and a pair of half boots, but his common cloathing is white cotton; the said fellow rowed in Mr. TILLY'S ferry boat in 1792, and about two years ago made his escape, and was hired by Mr. HOWARD DUVALL, near Fishing Creek. The above reward, with reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will bring him home, or secure him so that I get him again.

THOMAS PINDLE.

April 8, 1799.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring said fellow, or any other of the subscriber's slaves, which has been frequently the case and no notice has been taken, but in future the law will be carried into effect.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends moving to Baltimore the first of May next, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY CASH, on the third Monday in April next, All his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situated in Port-Tobacco-town, Charles county, which has always rented for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings, per year. Also three lots, lying and being on the Point, in said town, with one small house on them, which has rented for thirty-five pounds per year, but at this time I have negroes living in the house; the first three lots all front the court house. Also several likely country born negroes, consisting of women, men, girls and boys, which have no claim to freedom, a few work steers, and cart, several good horses, riding carriage, and all kinds of household furniture, &c. &c. The sale to be commenced at one o'clock precisely, and continue till all is sold. Those that have claims against the subscriber will attend the sale, also those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. I have often advertised my property for sale, but some evil minded persons have been kind enough to prevail on those that would wish to purchase that I did it out of a sham, I do hereby declare that I intend to sell on the day of sale; fetch what it may.

CHARLES MANKIN.

WAS found on my shore, at the mouth of Magothy river, the following articles, to wit: a surveyor's compass, quadrant, old spy-glass, a musket, tea-pot, whip, plated mounting, two pipes, and gimbler, with a padlock, all in the trunk of a vessel, also a tow boat, with a bag of turnips in it. The above articles are in my possession, and the owners are requested to comply with the law, and take them away, otherwise they will be given up to the negro that found them.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magothy, March 19, 1799.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trusty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar, and an Half,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1798.

Attention!

HAVING undertaken the collection of the county assessment for the year 1798, notice is hereby given, that, for the convenience of the people, I have fixed upon the following places and times of meeting, when and where I request they will be pleased to meet me, prepared to pay their respective accounts, viz.

At Tracy's Landing on Friday, May 17th.
At Pig Point on Tuesday 21st.
At Mrs. Rawlings's tavern on Friday 24th.
At Mr. John Dent's tavern on Monday 27th.
At Mr. Joseph Holland's tavern on Friday 30th.
At Mr. Basil Green's store on Monday, June 3d.
At Mr. Smith's, Poplar Spring, on Thursday 6th.
At Mr. Peter Littig's tavern, new road, on Monday 10th.
At Mr. John Talbot's tavern on Thursday 13th.
At Mr. W. Spurrier's tavern on Monday 17th.
At Mr. L. Shipley's, Elk Ridge Landing, on Thursday 20th.
At Mr. Steeples's tavern, lower ferry, on Monday 24th.
And at Hope Mills, on Magothy, on Thursday 27th.

I hope it will not be thought a hardship by any one to ride a few miles, but that every man in the county will either attend and pay his tax, or send the money by a neighbour; those failing to do so, must be waited on before I leave the neighbourhood, and I positively declare, my first visit, after having delivered the accounts, shall be the last.

As I intend to make the whole collection of the county myself, it will not be in my power to make repeated calls upon individuals, therefore indulgence is totally out of the question. I shall not spare the most opulent, and those having but little to pay need not expect favour on that head, for the aggregate of small sums make the principal part of the levy. Every man knows the taxes must be paid, and if discharged promptly, it will be as well a benefit to the individuals as to the public; at any rate, both my interest and duty require that I should complete the collection within the time prescribed by law. I have therefore thought proper to give this notice, that the people generally should be early apprised of my determination to act uniformly by this plain rule, where the assessment is not paid, to execute immediately, without any exception whatever.

W. ALEXANDER, Col. A. A county.

As my business will necessarily often occasion my absence from town, and knowing that many persons may wish to pay their accounts in Annapolis, I therefore request them to call upon James Mackubin, Esq; who will be so obliging to receive money for me in my absence, and give receipts for the same.

W. A.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand to cover mares this season at South River ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at twenty dollars each, if credit is required, or fifteen dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is sent with the mares, or paid by the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER is fifteen hands high, a blood bay, with a star and one white foot, and is the largest full bred horse ever imported into this country. The owners of this horse's colts have been offered from 600 to 1000 dollars for them, both in Pensylvania and Maryland. High Flyer was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which won upwards of 7000 guineas, and was never beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syph n, she was dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Hunter Omnium; Herald, and Miss Barsoth, his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsey, Torismond, Acides, the dam of young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Prioten and Villager; all capital runners, his great great-grand-dam by Matchlefs, great great great-grand-dam by Brimmer, his great-great great great-grand-dam by Places White Turk, and out of a Layton Barb mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Grass will be provided for mares for 3/9 per week, and every attention paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

March 16, 1799.

To be RENTED,
And immediate possession given,

THAT beautiful situation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY-HILL, containing about 175 acres; the improvements are commodious, although not in good repair, but if a respectable tenant offers (and none else need apply) a term of years will be given, and a reasonable allowance made for putting it in order. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

HUGH THOMPSON, or
WILLIAM STUART of
Mount Stuart.

Baltimore, January 26, 1799.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator
with the will annexed.

In CHANCERY, March 9, 1799.

ORDERED, That the sale made by SAMUEL MAYNARD junior, trustee, as stated in his report, of certain land mortgaged by SAMUEL MAYNARD to FREDERICK GRAMMAR, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 20th day of April next, or served before that day on the said Samuel Maynard and Frederick Grammar.

The said report states, that the said land, called Smith's Delight, containing 150 acres, hath been sold at the rate of forty shillings per acre.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1799.

JOSHUA GROVES, an insolvent debtor, of Anne-Arundel county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, and the said Joshua Groves being known to the chancellor to be at this time a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and to have been such at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the first day of November next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act prescribed, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the thirtieth instant, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said first day of November, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

SYPHON,

A full bred horse, four years old,

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mr. THOMAS MACKALL'S every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the rest of the week at Mr JAMES HEIGHE'S, at 16 dollars each, if credit is required, or 8 dollars each, and half a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first day of August next.

SYPHON is full fifteen hands one inch high, a bright bay, with a star, snip, and two white feet, was got by Mr. Craggs's High Flyer, whose pedigree is well known, his dam by Cincinnatus, his grand-dam by Chatham, his great-grand dam by Selim, his great-great grand-dam by Figure, his great-great-great-grand dam by Selim, his great great great-great-grand-dam by Mr Carter's imported horse Crab.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at either place gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents.

DANIEL COOPER, Groom.

Calvert county, March 27, 1799

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber (from having experienced great depredations upon his property) will prosecute any person who shall hereafter trespass or travel through his plantations on Frankland and Warburton Manor, either on foot, or driving of carts and waggons, otherwise than for the purpose of getting fish, during the shad an herring season, on his different sein landings upon Warburton Manor, on Patowmack river and Piscataway creek; and he will also prosecute any person or persons who shall attempt to hale the sein at his landings above the tide mark after the 25th March next

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES.

N. B. The subscriber has to let out, for the fishing season four sein landings, viz. the Swan Creek Landing the Point or Digges's Landing, and the Cliffs and Old Piscataway Landings, which are inferior to very few for the take of shad and herrings.

Warburton, February 15, 1799

In CHANCERY, March 25th, 1799

ORDERED, That the sales made by HENRY HOWARD, Trustee, as stated in his report, of certain mortgaged land of MICHAEL BEACHGOOD, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 29th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the next Maryland Gazette.

The said sale was of 58 acres, 1 rood and 23½ perches, at the rate of 50s. per acre.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur Can.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1797, for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State, the collectors of the tax for Anne-Arundel county have this day made a return to the commissioners of the tax of said county of the following list of lands, and lots of ground, in said county, whereon no personal property can be found to pay the tax, and that unless the county charges due thereon are paid within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the said lands and lots of ground, or such parts or parcels thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes due, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, as the law directs.

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Names of Persons.
Part of Bakers Addition	0 10 7	Naaman Williams.
Part of Gibu's Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	2 6 2	George Wells.
Batt's Neck, Pytherston and Homewood's Purchase	7 18 8¼	Richard A. Contee.
Lots in Elk Ridge Landing	2 10 7	Edward Spurrier.
Lots in ditto	1 14 6	Dennis Griffith's trustees.
Lots in ditto	1 6 10	Samuel Godman's trustees.
Part of Thomas's Lot	0 5 9	Basil Williams.
Part of Half Pine	0 12 3¼	John Barlow.
Andover and part Walker's Inheritance	10 7 5	Thomas Harrison, deceased.
Land, name unknown,	4 7 3	Thomas Dobbins.
Jones, Dan, and lots at Pig Point	9 7 2	Henrietta Walker.
Birkhead's Adventure	1 11	Charles Cowley.
Harrison's Enlargement	3 18 1½	Samuel Lane.
Addition to Saint Jeromes	4 17 6	Francis Worthy.
Taylor's Settlement	25 8 5	Benjamin Galloway.
Part of Worthington's Beginning	6 2 8	Thomas Worthington, of John
Part of Worthington's Beginning	0 18 6	Joshua Watts.
Talbot's Adventure, part Littleton, Soldier's Fortune, Prudence, Chance, and part of Snowden's Reputation Supported	4 14 6	John and Samuel Snowden.
Part of Duvall's and part of Trusty Friend	11 18 6	John Snowden.
Moore's New Market	2 8 11	Mercer Stevens.
Part of Hammond's Forest	0 7 8	Elijah Robosson.
Part of Abbington, Hereford, and the Addition to Hereford	6 16 11	William King.
Part of Worthington's Beginning	2 17 6	Capt. Elie Dorsey.
Part of Brooksby's Point	1 19 6½	Henry H. Dorsey.
Pinkstone's Fancy, Barber's Addition, and part Ridgely's Chance	1 15 8½	Nicholas Ridgely.
Part Snowden's Reputation Supported	1 3 9	Elizabeth Gary.
Parishes Chance and Clary's Hope	3 10 3	Peter Parish.

JOHN BRICE,
JAMES DISNEY,
WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
THOMAS WORTHINGTON, of Nich } Commissioners.

March 26, 1799.

In CHANCERY, March 27, 1799.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Thomas Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each week, of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office at eleven o'clock, on the eighth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, that they be and appear before the Levy Court, in the city of Annapolis, at the house of Mr. James West, on Friday the 12th of April next, to settle their accounts for the collection of the said tax.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

March 19, 1799.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

I DO hereby make known to all those it may any way interest, that I have this day, as agent for FINDLAY, HOPKIRKS, and Co. of the city of Glasgow, merchants, appointed Mr. FRANCIS B FRANKLIN, jun. of Charles county, to recover, by every means in his power, and with the utmost expedition, all monies, or other effects, due to the said company, at their late stores at Port-Tobacco and Leonardtown, heretofore under the management of Mr. Matthew Blair.

GAB. WOOD.

Port-Tobacco, February 1, 1799.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears by the deposition of William Crosman and representation of Henry Hall Dorsey, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, that a certain John Tufft, of the said county, on the second day of January last, beat, in a cruel manner, the said William Crosman, and that the said Tufft still threatens the aforesaid Crosman, and refuses to be taken by the officers of government, or to submit to the laws, so that the said Crosman is duly in danger of his life; and whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state the said John Tufft, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this eleventh day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, March 11, 1799.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of the city of Baltimore deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are desired to bring in their respective claims, legally authenticated, to

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor
of JOSHUA FRAZIER.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th instant, a dark mulatto girl, by name SABINAH, about 17 or 18 years of age 5 feet high, who says she is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; and was hired this present year to a WILLIAM GATES, of this county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

January 22, 1799

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.